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SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN DALTON RUN, LACKAWANNA COUNTY PENNSYLVANIA

GLENBURN POND DAM

NDI ID NO. PA-00371 DER ID NO. 35-1

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT
NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

DACW31-81-C-0019

Prepared by

GEO-Technical Services, Inc. Consulting Engineers & Geologists 851 S. 19th Street Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17104

For

Department of the Army Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers Baltimore, Maryland 21203

August 1981

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PREFACE

This report is prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I Investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general conditor of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evolutionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the spillway design flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonable possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The spillway design flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

BRIEF ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITION

AND

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Name of Dam:

Glenburn Pond Dam NDI ID No. PA-00371 DER ID No. 35-1

Size:

Small (16.3 feet high; 263 acre-feet)

Hazard

Classification:

High

Owner:

Natural Lands Trust 1339 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

Attn: Lowell T. Young, Property Supervisor

State Located:

Pennsylvania

County Located:

Lackawanna

Stream:

Dalton Run

Date of Inspection:

May 14, 1981

Based on available records, past performance, visual inspection, field survey and calculations, the Glenburn Pond Dam is judged to be in poor condition. Based on the small size and the high hazard classification of the dam, the recommended Spillway Design Flood (SDF) varies between the one-half of the Probable Maximum Flood (1/2 PMF) and the full PMF. Because of the small storage capacity in the reservoir, the 1/2 PMF is selected as the SDF for Glenburn Pond Dam. The present spillway capacity of 454 cfs (cubic feet per second) can pass approximately 2% of the PMF. Overtopping analysis indicates overtopping depths of 1.9 feet and 5 feet during flood magnitudes of 0.1 PMF and 0.5 PMF, respectively. The duration of overtopping for the aforementioned floods is 8.5 and 11.75 hours, respectively. Failure of the dam would increase the downstream hazard to loss of life and property.

Based on the above assessment, the spillway is classified as seriously inadequate and the facility is rated unsafe, non-emergency.

The bulging dry stone wall and the gradual loss of stone from the supporting buttress wall are of concern. The observed conditions suggest that

- additional investigations are required to determine the extent of remedial measures necessary to insure the structural integrity of the dam._

Although considerable leakage emanates at the toe and through the face of the dry stone wall, there is no indication of undermining or that internal erosion is taking place in the upstream earth blanket.

There are no means to draw down the reservoir in emergencies.

There is no emergency warning or evacuation plan in effect for the facility.

The following investigation and remedial measures are recommended for immediate implementation by the owner:

- (1) Perform additional hydrologic and hydraulic analysis to more accurately determine the required spillway capacity. As a result of the analysis, design and construct a spillway that will pass the required SDF without overtopping the dam.
- (2) Perform additional investigations to evaluate the stability of the dam. Take corrective measures as indicated by these investigations.
- (3) Remove trees from the dam proper, under the supervision of a Professional Engineer.
- (4) Monitor the rate and clarity of water leakage through the dam. Take appropriate action as necessary.
- (5) Observe the upstream slope for wave erosion damage and repair as necessary.
- (6) Develop a method to draw down the reservoir in emergencies.

All investigations, monitoring programs and design of remedial measures should be performed by a Professional Engineer, experienced in the design and construction of dams.

In addition, it is recommended that the owner take the following precautionary operational and maintenance measures:

- (1) Develop a detailed emergency operation procedure and warning system to facilitate timely and orderly evacuation of the downstream population if any hazardous conditions at the dam are observed.
- (2) When warnings of a storm of major proportions are given by the National Weather Service, activate the emergency operation and warning system procedures.

GLENBURN POND DAM

(3) After satisfactory implementation of the remedial measures resulting from the recommended additional investigations, institute a formal inspection and maintenance program for the dam. As presently required by the Bureau of Dams and Waterway Management of PENNDER, the program shall include an annual inspection of the dam by a Professional Engineer, experienced in the design and construction of dams. Deficiencies found during annual inspections should be remedied as necessary.

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Submitted by:

GEO-TECHNICAL SERVICES, INC.

GIDEON YACHIN P.E

Date: August 31, 1981

Approved by:

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
BALTIMORE DISTRICT, CORPS OF ENGINEERS

AMES W. PECK

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

District Engineer

Date: /() 1

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PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM GLENBURN POND DAM NDI# PA-00371, PENNDER# 35-001

SECTION 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Authority.

The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of inspection of dams throughout the United States.

1.2 Purpose.

The purpose is to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life or property.

1.3 Description of Project.

- a. Dam and Appurtenances: Glenburn Pond Dam is a composite earthfill and dry stone masonry structure, terminating with an earthfill embankment on the left abutment. The 15.3-foot high dam has a total length of 190 feet, including the spillway and the earthfill embankment section. The spillway, located at the middle of the dam, consists of a broad crested concrete weir with an effective length of 51 feet. The upstream approach to the spillway has an earthfill bottom with stone and mortar side walls. There are no other constructed outlets through the dam.
- b. Location: Glenburn Pond Dam is located on Dalton Run, a tributary to the South Branch Tunkhannock Creek, in Glenburn Township, Lackawanna County, one and one fourth miles south of Dalton, Pennsylvania. The dam and reservoir are contained within the Dalton, Pennsylvania 7.5 Minute Series USGS Quadrangle Map, at Latitude N41°31'07" and Longitude W75°43'42". A Location Map is shown in Exhibit E-1.
- c. <u>Size Classification</u>: Small (16.3 feet high, 263 acre-feet storage capacity at top of dam).
 - d. Hazard Classification: High (see paragraph 3.1e).
- e. Ownership: Natural Lands Trust, 1339 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107 (Attention Lowell T. Young, Property Supervisor).
 - f. Purpose of Dam: Public recreation and conservation.

- g. Design and Construction History: Information related to the design and construction of the dam is not available. Data obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PENNDER) indicates that the dam was built prior to 1854. Although "as-built" drawings are not available, inspection reports, correspondence and photographs document repairs and maintenance activities since 1913. An inspection report dated May 5, 1913 describes the dam as a dry stone masonry dam having a vertical downstream face and an upstream batter of 3 on 4 faced with planking, against which was a gravel embankment. Two flumes (15'H x 20"W) with control gates on either side of the spillway were sealed off (see Photograph 4, Exhibit E-3), and timber braces were used to support the bulge and overhand of the right downstream wall (see Photograph 2, Exhibit E-2). Subsequent repair work using a dry stone buttress was undertaken in 1926 (see Photographs 4 and 5, Exhibit E-3). Considerable leakage through the dam under the spillway was reported in 1956 and illustrated in the present inspection photograph 2, Exhibit C. Recent reconstruction of the plank spillway weir was reported orally by the owners representative, Mr. Lee Reese, during the present inspection (see spillway section, Exhibit A-4). Additional information is on file with the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PENNDER) and the Pennsylvania Fish Commission.
- h. Normal Operational Procedure: The pool is normally maintained at the spillway crest elevation with excess inflow discharging over the spillway into Dalton Run.

1.4 Pertinent Data.

a. <u>Drainage Area</u>: (square miles) 8.8

b. Discharge at Dam Site: (cfs)

Maximum known flood at damsite since construction

Outlet works at minimum pool elevation

Spillway capacity at maximum pool elevation

Not Known

Not Applicable

Design Conditions Not Known Existing Conditions 464

c. <u>Elevation</u>: (feet above msl) For datum see paragraph 3.1a.

Top of Dam Not Known Design Conditions 1036.3 Existing Conditions (low point) Maximum Pool Not Known Design Conditions 1136.3 Existing Conditions 1034.3 Normal Pool (spillway crest) Not Applicable Upstream Invert Outlet Works Not Applicable Downstream Invert Outlet Works 1020.0 Streambed at Toe of Dam

d. Reservoir Length: (feet) Normal Pool 2100 Maximum Pool (at top of dam) 2170 e. Storage: (acre-feet) Normal Pool 199 Maximum Pool Design Conditions Not Known Existing Conditions 263 f. Reservoir Surface: (acres) Normal Pool 25.7 Maximum Pool Design Conditions Not Known Existing Conditions 39 g. Dam: Type - Dry stone masonry and earth embankment. Length (feet) (including spillway & earth embankment) 190 Height (feet) 16.3 Top Width (feet) Design Conditions Not Known Existing Conditions Varies from 10 to 21 Side Slopes - Upstream - Varies from 1V on 2.3H to 1V on 20H Downstream - Hear vertical wall with 450 stone buttess. Zoning - See Type above. Cut-off Not Known Impervious Core Not Known Grout Curtain Not Known h. Diversion and Regulating Tunnel: None i. Spillway: Type - Low Flow Sharp crested rectangular plank weir. - High Flow Broad crested rectangular concrete weir. Length of Weir (feet) 51 Crest Elevation (feet above MSL) 1034.3 Upstream Channel Earth bottom

Downstream Channel - Vertical drop to dumped stone in streambed.

j. Outlet Works:

Type
Length (feet) - estimated
Closure and Regulating Facilities
Access

Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable

SECTION 2 ENGINEERING DATA

2.1 Design.

a. Data Available: There is no available information related to the design and construction of the dam. The earliest information available consists of photographs, correspondence and inspection reports beginning in May 1913 that are on file with PENNDER.

b. Design Features:

(1) Dam: The dam is a dry stone masonry gravity structure with a concrete capped near-vertical downstream wall. As a result of downstream bulges and overhangs, this wall is now supported by dry stone buttresses (see Exhibit A-3). The wall was reported to have an upstream slope of 3V on 4H that was covered with plank sheeting and gravel, and is now covered with an earthfill that varies in slope from 1V on 2.3H to 1V on 20H (see Exhibits A-3 and A-4). The dry stone wall is 16.3 feet high at its maximum section and 160 feet long, terminating with 30 feet of earthfill embankment on the left abutment (see Exhibit A-1). The total length of the dam is 190 feet, including a 51-foot spillway section near the center of the dam. The crest of the dam varies from 10 feet wide on the right abutment to 21 feet wide near the end of the left abutment. The top of the dam along its axis slopes down from both abutments to low points on the spillway wall (see Exhibit A-2).

(2) Appurtenant Structures:

- (a) Spillway: The 51-foot long spillway acts as a sharp-crested weir under low flow conditions and as a broad-crested weir under high flow conditions. The sharp-crested weir is constructed with lapped 2 x 12" planks, 48" long, covered with sheet iron flashing, extending 12-inches above the downstream spillway slab. The broad-crested weir is a 5-foot wide concrete spillway slab that is 3.3 feet below the top of the spillway side walls. These walls curve at the upstream end to form an approach channel about 58 feet wide at a distance of about 15 feet upstream of the spillway drop (see Exhibit A-1). At the base of the vertical drop, large dumped stone boulders serve to dissipate energy and protect against undercutting of the vertical wall (see Exhibit A-4 and Photograph 3, Appendix C).
- (b) Outlet Works: There are no provisions to draw down the reservoir. A May 5, 1913 dam inspection report states that two 15" x 20" sluiceways on either side of the spillway were abandoned and sealed. A September 2, 1937 dam inspection report states that "the upstream end of the outlet is covered with stones and silt and the valve is inaccessible".

2.2 Construction Records.

There are no records available for evaluation of construction methods and the classification or quality of materials placed in the dam.

2.3 Operation.

There are no records available to indicate the past operation procedures for the dam. In May 1978, PENNDER and the Pennsylvania Fish Commission approved a 1-foot draw down (siphon) of the lake for weed control purposes. The present normal operation of the facility is described in paragraph 1.3h, Section 1.

2.4 Other Investigations.

Information in PENNDER files indicates that several on-site inspections were made since May 5, 1913. The inspections revealed seepage flow from the downstream face of the masonry structure and bulging stone walls. The downstream bulging and overhang in the vertical stone wall has not had any significant movement since the inspection report of August 12, 1924.

2.5 Evaluation.

- a. Availability of Data: Engineering data were extracted from the files of PENNDER and from information supplied by the Pennsylvania Fish Commission. The owner's representatives stated that, to the best of their knowledge, there are no plans or other information available on the design or construction of the dam.
- b. Adequacy: In the absence of plans, engineering specifications and construction records, assessment of the dam and its safety must be based primarily on the visual inspection and the hydrologic and hydraulic analysis presented in Section 5.
- c. Validity: There is no reason to question the validity of the available data.

SECTION 3 VISUAL INSPECTION

3.1 Observations.

- a. General: The overall appearance of the dam is poor. Deficiencies observed during the field inspection are illustrated on the General Plan, Exhibit A-1, Appendix A. The profile and typical sections of the dam are presented in Exhibits A-2, A-3 and A-4, and are based on field survey made the day of the inspection. The survey datum for this inspection is based on interpolation of USGS contour lines shown on Exhibit A-1. On the inspection date (May 14, 1981), the lake level was at elevation 1034.5, about 0.2-foot above the spillway crest. Pertinent features observed are shown in Photographs, presented in Appendix C.
- Dam: Observations made during the field inspection reveal that the earth and dry stone masonry dam is in poor condition. The dam is reported to be more than 127 years old. The top surface of the dam slopes down from both abutments to the spillway walls, as illustrated on Exhibit A-2. The downstream vertical dry stone wall bulges downstream and overhangs 14 inches on the right half and 11 inches on the left half (see Exhibit A-3, and Photograph 7, Appendix C). The top of the wall is covered with a concrete cap (2" wide and 9" thick) along its entire length. The concrete cap has a 1½ inch wide vertical crack about 22 feet right of the spillway near the maximum bulge point (see Exhibit E-1). The downstream wall is supported by stone buttresses, as shown in Exhibits A-1, A-3 and photograph 3, Appendix C. Part of the left buttress is wedged between the vertical stone wall and the 10-inch wide concrete foundation wall of an abandoned ice house (see Exhibits A-1 and A-4). The buttress and stone wall are constructed with "one and two man" sandstone boulder slabs. The top 25 to 50 percent of the buttress stones near the spillway have been displaced (probably dumped in the spillway splash area). The spillway splash apron consists of a 3-foot high pile of large boulders, dumped against the vertical wall under the entire spillway length. Scattered leakage points, spurting about 1 GPM, are visible in the stone wall below the spillway (see Photograph 2, Appendix C). A point source leak of about 100 GPM is located at the left toe of the right buttress, about 22 feet downstream of the dam (see Photograph 4, Appendix C). There is no accumulation of fines in the leakage area. Brush and trees to 10 inches in diameter are growing in the stone wall and on the earth embankment slopes.

c. Appurtenant Structures:

(1) Spillway: The overall appearance of the spillway is fair. The spillway consists of a combination low flow sharp-crested plank weir and a high flow broad-crested corcrete weir, both 51 feet in length. Below the spillway is a dumped rock splash apron. Details of the spillway and splash apron are described in Section 2.1b, 2(a), and illustrated in Exhibit A-1, A-2 and A-4. Observed features are described in the "Visual Inspection

Check List" in Appendix A and shown in the Photographs in Appendix C. Flow over the spillway on the inspection date was 0.17-foot above the weir crest. The owners representative stated that the present plank weir was constructed in the summer of 1980 and that cracks in the spillway walls and wall cap were repaired at that time.

- (2) <u>Outlet Works</u>: There are no existing facilities to draw down the reservoir level. <u>PENNDER</u> files indicate that in May 1978, approval was given for a 1-foot draw down of the lake by use of a siphon.
- d. Reservoir Area: The right side of the reservoir is bordered by a four lane highway and residential area with slopes under 5 percent. The upstream area south and southwest of the reservoir area has wooded slopes of 10 to 15 percent. The left shore of the reservoir contains wooded slopes of 15 to 25 percent. There is no evidence of unstable slope conditions that would affect the safety of the dam. The large marshy sedimentation area at the southeast end of the lake is reported to have accumulated during the past 15 years. This sedimentation problem has resulted in reducing the surface area of the lake and the shallow (3 to 6 deep) marshy conditions. Pertinent watershed features are shown in Exhibit E-1. Geologic conditions in the area are described in Appendix F.
- e. <u>Downstream Channel</u>: Downstream of the dam, the stream channel has a gradient of about 1.25 percent for 1500 feet and then flattens to less than 1 percent. Along the first 150 feet, both sides of the channel are wooded with steep side slopes (1V on 1½H). The balance of the stream channel has gentle side slopes containing scattered trees, open lawn areas and several homes within 200 feet of the stream banks. In the town of Dalton, about 1½ miles downstream, much of the stream channel is confined between constructed vertical walls in a flood plain that is about 600 feet wide. The downstream survey indicates that within 1½ mile downstream of the dam, about 20 homes and businesses, a fire station and a public school would be seriously damaged and more than a few lives may be lost should Glenburn Pond Dam fair. Consequently, Glenburn Pond Dam is classified as a high hazard structure.

SECTION 4

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

4.1 Normal Operating Procedures.

The reservoir is maintained at normal pool with excess inflow discharging over the spillway. During low inflow periods, much of the flow would leak through the dam and pool levels would drop below spillway crest elevation.

4.2 Maintenance of Dam.

Maintenance of the dam by the present owners is minimal and limited to specific repair projects. The absence of trash and debris indicates that cleanup activities are maintained. There was no evidence of efforts to replace the displaced buttress stones, or to remove the brush and trees growing on the upstream slope and downstram wall.

4.3 Maintenance of Operating Facilities.

There are no operating facilities at the dam.

4.4 Warning System in Effect.

There is no emergency operating and warning system in effect.

4.5 Evaluation.

The maintenance of the dam is inadequate. The missing buttress stones should be replaced, the trees and brush should be removed from the dam and the owner should institute regularly schedules maintenance inspections. The leakage flows should be monitored to detect any changes in quantity and turbidity. Findings and subsequent maintenance and repair work should be documented. A surveillance program should be developed to detect any adverse conditions at the dam and a method of emergency drawdown should be instituted. An emergency warning system and a formal evacuation plan should be prepared to evacuate the downstream population if adverse conditions develop at the dam.

SECTION 5

HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

5.1 Design Data.

There are no hydrologic and hydraulic data available for Glenburn Fond Dam.

5.2 Experience Data.

The probable flood of record in Dalton Run, a tributary to the South Branch Tunkhannock Creek, is the March 1964 flood. Other major floods within the Susquehanna River Basin in this century are those of May 1942, August 1955, June 1972 and September 1975. Flood stages or flow records at the damsite or above the mouth of Dalton Run are not available. There is no information available relative to overtopping occurrences of the dam during the affirementioned floods.

5.3 Visual Observations.

Based on the visual inspection and field survey, described in Section 3 of this report, the observations relevant to hydrology and hydraulics are evaluated below.

- a. Dam: The present low point on top of the dam is at elevation 1036.3, or 2 feet above the spillway crest. The variation in dam crest elevation shown in Exhibit A-2, Appendix A, is based on a field survey conducted during the May 14, 1981 inspection.
- b. <u>Spillway</u>: The cross section of the 51 foot long weir is presented in Exhibit A-4, Appendix A. The weir configuration appears to function as a sharp-crested weir, when subjected to relatively low head, and as a broad-crested weir during flood flow discharges. The shape of the weir resembles a model weir that was tested at the hydraulic laboratory of Cornell University and for which discharge coefficients were established (see Sheet D-8, Appendix D).
- c. Reservoir Area: There are two major inlets into the reservoir, as shown in Exhibit E-1, Appendix E. Of the total 8.8 square-mile drainage area of the reservoir, 25% contributes to the inflow at the southern inlet and the remaining 75% to the inflow at the eastern inlet, located some 1000 feet southeast of the right abutment. There are no upstream structures of significant influence on the rate and time of flood inflow into Glenburn Pond. Because of the size of the drainage area, future minor changes in the prevailing land use within the watershed would not significantly alter the hydrologic and hydraulic analysis, summarized in paragraph 5.5.

d. <u>Downstream Conditions</u>: The spillway capacity, as well as the overtopping discharge capacity over the dam, are not affected by tailwater conditions for the entire range of discharges considered in this study.

5.4 Method of Analysis.

Hydrologic and hydraulic evaluation was made in accordance with the procedures and guidelines established by the U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District, Phase I Safety Inspection of Dams. The analysis habeen performed utilizing the HEC-1DB program developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Hydrologic Engineering Center, Davis, California. brief description of program capabilities, as well as the input and output data used specifically for this analysis, is presented in Appendix D.

5.5 Summary of Analysis.

- a. <u>Spillway Design Flood</u>: According to criteria established by the Office of the Chief of Engineers (OCE), the Spillway Design Flood (SDF) for the size (small) and hazard potential (high) of the Glenburn Pond Dam is between the one-half Probable Maximum Flood (1/2 PMF) and the full PMF. Because of the small storage capacity in the reservoir, the 1/2 PMF is selected as the SDF for the Glenburn Pond Dam.
- b. Results of Analysis: Pertinent results are tabulated in Appendix D. The present spillway capacity of 464 cfs (cubic feet per second) can pass approximately 2% of the PMF. The computed reservoir inflow for 50% of the PMF is 9630 cfs and that for 10% of the PMF is 1930 cfs. An overtopping depth of 1.9 feet and overtopping duration of 8.5 hours were derived for the discharge resulting from the 10% of the PMF. It was judged that the dam cannot withstand an overtopping depth of more than one foot without failure. Dam breach analyses were performed assuming the Dam would fail at overtopping depth of 1 foot and that the resulting breach in the dam would be 30 to 50 feet wide. The dam was assumed to be breached for its entire height, as well as to an elevation 6 feet above the streambed, which represents the top of the road downstream of the dam (see Sheet D-11, Appendix D). Flows corresponding to 0.1 PMF and 0.5 PMF, the SDF, were used for the analyses.

The results indicate that the maximum outflow at failure for the 0.1 PMF is approximately 12,500 cfs. When this flow is routed downstream to the first group of dwellings, the flood stage is increased by approximately 3.9 feet over the water surface that would have occurred had the dam not failed. For the lower reach studied, an increased flood stage of 3.2 feet was calculated. This rise in flood stages would increase the downstream hazard to loss of life and property damage.

c. <u>Spillway Adequacy</u>: Because the spillway capacity will not pass the SDF without overtopping the dam and because the dam may fail during flood magnitudes that are considerably lower than 1/2 PMF and thereby increase the hazard to life and property downstream, the spillway is rated as seriously inadequate.

SECTION 6

EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

6.1 Visual Observations.

The visual inspection of Glenburn Pond Dam is described in Section 3. Observations that are relevant to structural stability of the dam and the appurtenant structures are evaluated below.

- a. Dam: The bulging vertical dry stone wall, the overhung stones on top of the wall and the loss of 25 to 50 percent of the stone buttress, left of the spillway, indicate that the support added to the dam in 1926 is weakening. A 1-1/2 inch wide vertical crack in the stone wall concrete cap is located 22 feet to the right of the spillway. Although the aforementioned observed deficiencies are of concern, they were in existence since 1926. The observed conditions are insufficient for quantitative analysis or the dam simility. These conditions indicate that additional investigations are required to determine the remedial measures necessary for the structural integrity of the dam.
- b. Spillway: Repairs made in the summer of 1980 (see paragraph 3.1 c(1) included the construction of the present plank weir. The spillway appears to be structurally sound.

6.2 Design and Construction Data.

Available design and construction data are inadequate to assess the present stability of the dam; thus, the evaluation is based on visual inspection.

6.3 Past Performance.

Construction of a temporary support (timber bracing) of the bulging right dry stone wall was necessitated prior to 1914. This temporary support was replaced by a dry stone buttress in 1926. Considerable leakage through the dam under the spillway weir was reported in 1956 and persists at the present time.

6.4 Seismic Stability.

The dam is located in Seismic Zone 1 and may be subject to minor dynamic forces induced by earthquakes. Generally, if the dam is stable under static load conditions, it can be assumed safe under minor earthquake load conditions in this zone. However, since the static stability of the structure is questionable, its seismic stability cannot be assessed.

SECTION 7

ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REMEDIAL MEASURES

7.1 Dam Assessment.

a. <u>Safety</u>:

(1) Based on available records, past performance, visual inspection, field survey and calculations, the Glenburn Pond Dam is judged to be in poor condition. Based on the small size and the high hazard classification of the dam, the recommended Spillway Design Flood (SDF) varies between the one-half of the Probable Maximum Flood (1/2 PMF) and the full PMF. Because of the small storage capacity in the reservoir, the 1/2 PMF is selected as the SDF for Glenburn Pond Dam. The present spillway capacity of 464 cfs (cubic feet per second) can pass approximately 2% of the PMF. Overtopping analysis indicates overtopping depths of 1.9 feet and 5 feet during flood magnitudes of 0.1 PMF and 0.5 PMF, respectively. The duration of overtopping for the aforementioned floods is 8.5 and 11.75 hours, respectively. Failure of the dam would increase the downstream hazard to loss of life and property.

Based on the above assessment, the spillway is classified as seriously inadequate and the facility is rated unsafe, non-emergency.

The bulging dry stone wall and the gradual loss of stone from the supporting buttress wall are of concern. The observed conditions suggest that additional investigations are required to determine the extent of remedial measures necessary to insure the structural integrity of the dam.

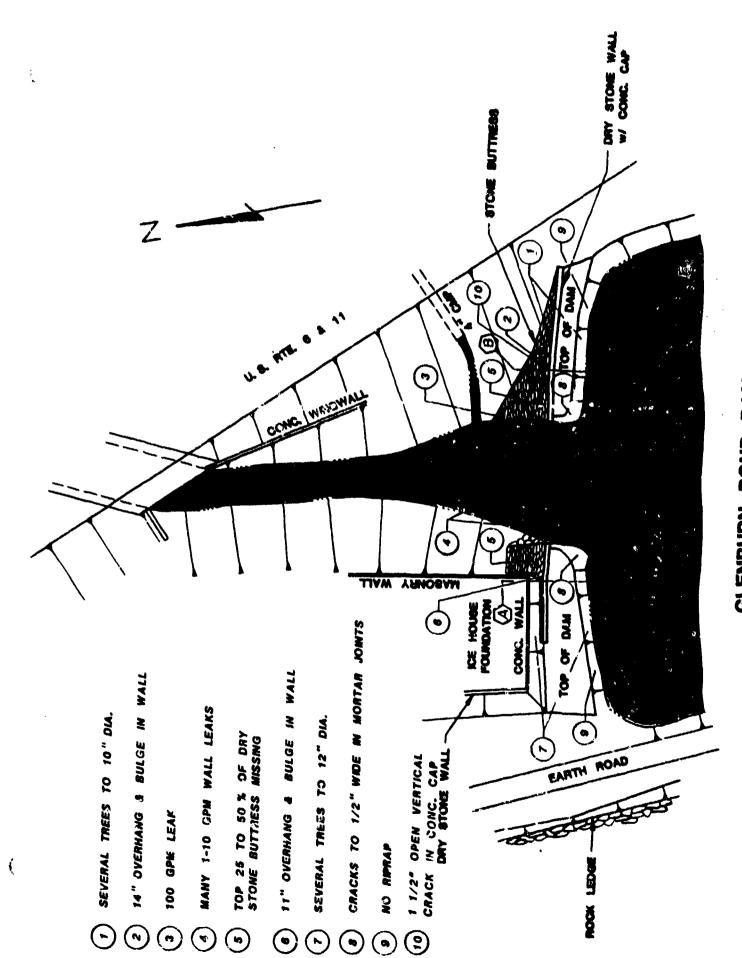
- (2) Although considerable leakage emanates at the toe and through the face of the dry stone wall, there is no indication of undermining or that internal erosion is taking place in the upstream earth blanket.
 - (3) There are no means to draw down the reservoir in emergencies.
- (4) There is no formal inspection and maintenance program for the dam.
- (5) There is no emergency warning or evacuation plan in effect for the facility.
- b. Adequacy of Information: The data collected from previously cited dam inspection reports, past performance, visual inspection and computations performed as part of this study are sufficient for Phase I Dam Safety Assessment.
- c. <u>Urgency</u>: The recommendations presented in Section 7.2 should be implemented immediately.
- d. <u>Necessity for Further Investigations</u>: In order to accomplish some of the remedial measures outlined in paragraph 7.2, further investigation by a Professional Engineer, experienced in the design and construction of dams, will be necessary.

7.2 Recommendations and Remedial Measures.

- a. The following investigations and remedial measures are recommended for immediate implementation by the owner.
- (1) Perform additional hydrologic and hydraulic analysis to more accurately determine the required spillway capacity. As a result of the analysis, design and construct a spillway that will pass the required SDF without overtopping the dam.
- (2) Perform additional investigations to evaluate the stability of the dam. Take corrective measures as indicated by these investigations.
- (3) Remove trees from the dam proper, under the supervision of a professional engineer.
- (4) Monito: the rate and clarity of water leakage through the dam. Take appropriate action as necessary.
- (5) Observe the upstream slope for wave erosion damage and repair as necessary.
 - (6) Develop a method to draw down the reservoir in emergencies.
- All investigations, monitoring programs and design of recommended measures should be performed by a professional engineer, experienced in the design and construction of dams.
- b. In addition, it is recommended that the owner take the following precautionary operational and maintenance measures:
- (1) Develop a detailed emergency operation procedure and warning system to facilitate timely and orderly evacuation of the downstream population if any hazardous conditions at the dam are observed.
- (2) When warnings of a storm of major proportions are given by the National Weather Service, activate the emergency operation and warning system procedures.
- (3) After satisfactory implementation of the remedial measures resulting from the recommended additional investigations, institute a formal inspection and maintenance program for the dam. As presently required by the Bureau of Dams and Waterway Management of PENNDER, the program shall include an annual inspection of the dam by a Professional Engineer, experienced in the design and construction of dams. Deficiencies found during annual inspections should be remedied as necessary.

APPENDIX A

VISUAL INSPECTION - CHECKLIST AND FIELD SKETCHES



GENERAL PLAN - FIELD INSPECTION NOTES

GEO-TECHNICAL SERVICES Consulting Engineers & Geologists

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EXHIBIT A-2

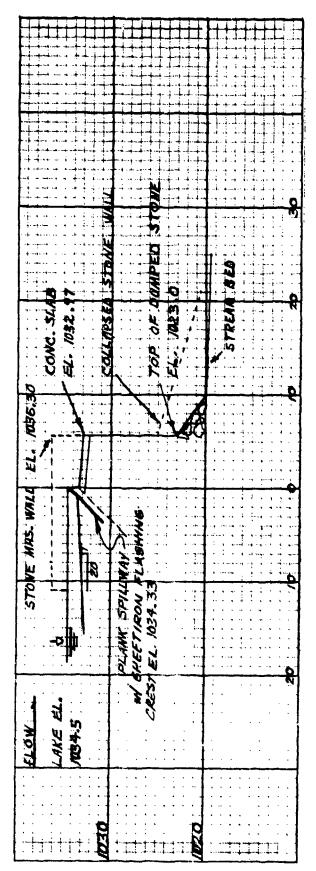
TYPICAL DAM SECTIONS

EXHIBIT A-3

010

SECTION

SPILLWAY SECTION



TYPICAL DAM SECTION

CHECK LIST VISUAL INSPECTION PHASE 1

(

NDI # PA — 00371	PENNDER# 35-1	
TYPE OF DAM Dry stone wall & earth er	earth embankment SIZE Small	HAZARD CATEGORY High
DATE(S) INSPECTION May 14, 1981	WEATHER Partly Cloudy	TEMPERATURE 24°C @ 2:00 p.m.
POOL ELEVATION AT TIME OF INSPECTION	1034.5 M.S.L.	
TAILWATER AT TIME OF INSPECTION	1020.0 M.S.L.	
INSPECTION PERSONNEL	OWNER REPRESENTATIVES	OTHERS
Vaden Butler, Engineer	Lee Rees	,
James Diaz, Geologist	Lowell Young	
Ronald Mather, Surveyor	Ken Rees	

•

V. Butler

RECORDED BY__

PAGE 1 OF 8

EMBANKMENT

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS/REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS NDIR PA 00371
SURFACE CRACKS	Concrete cap on right downstream wall has 1½" open vertical crack about 22' right of the spillway.
UNIJSUAL MOVEMENT OR CRACKING AT OR BEYOND THE TOE	None
SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANK. MENT AND ABUTMENT SLOPES	A downstream bulge and overhang on downstream wall is 11" H in 4.5'V on the left wall and 14" H in 4.5'V on the right wall. The right half of the wall is buttressed by rock laid 1 on 1 except for an area 12' right of spillway and 6' below dam crest. The left half of dam is partly butressed between ice house wall and dam wall.
VERTICAL AND HORI- ZONTAL ALIGNMENT OF THE CREST	Crest not level. Grades down to spillway. Downstream wall has downstream bulges on both sides.
RIPRAP FAILURES	No riprap.
JI!NCTION OF EMBANK- MENT AND ABUT- MENT, SPILLWAY AND DAM	Both abutments are dry and show no evidence of erosion.

PAGE 20F8

PAGE 3 OF B

EMBANKMENT

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS/REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS NDIMPA.00371
DAMP AREAS IRREGULAR VEGETA. TION (LUSH OR DEAD PLANTS)	None
ANY NOTICEABLE SEEPAGE	Many small leaks (1 GPM+) discharging from face of wall below entire length of spillway (total flow indefinite). A point source leak of about 100 GPM discharge from the left too of the right buttress about 22' downstream of the dam. There is no accumulation of fines at this discharge point.
STAFF GAGE AND RECORDER	None
DRAINS	None
ROCK QUTCROPS	A 10 to 15 foot extavated bedrock face of red and gray shale and fine sandstone (strike W-450E, Dip 120NW) is exposed on the left abutment at the dam site.
TREES	$^{\rm g}{\rm rush}$ and trees to 10" diameter are growing in the stone wall and embankment on both sides of the dam.

OUTLET WORKS

The Market of the Control of the Con

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS	OBSERVATIONS/REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS	NDIN PA -00371
INTAKE STRUCTURE	None		
OUTLET CONDUIT (CRACKING AND SPALLING OF CON- CRETE SURFACES)	None visible.		
OUTLET STRUCTURE	None		;
OUTLET CHANNEL	None		
GATE(S) AND OPERA- TIONAL EQUIPMENT	None		
			•

PAGE 4 OF 8

EMERGENCY SPILLWAY

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS/REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS	: DIR PA-00371
TYPE AND CCNDITION	None	
APPROACH CHANNEL	None	
SPILLWAY CHANNEL AND SIDEWALLS	None	
STALLING BASIN PLUNGE POOL	None	
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	None	
BHIDGE AND PIEPS EMERGENCY GATES	None	

PAGF 5 OF

SERVICE SPILLWAY

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS/REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS NDIB PA. 00371
TYPE AND CONDITION	See Exhibit A-1. Sharp edge weir for low flows (lapped 2" x 12" x 48" long planks with Sheetiron flashing on top and inserted 36" into ground at 45 angle with 12" exposed for a length of 51 feet). A 5-foot wide, 51-foot long concrete spillway slab serves as broad crested weir for high flows.
APPROACH CHANNEL	The spillway approach is 0.7' below weir crest and has a gentle upstream slope for a distance of 12'.
OUTLET STRUCTURE	None
DISCHARGE CHANNEL	Natural stream channel.

PAGE 6 OF 8

INSTRUMENTATION

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS/REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS N	NDI# PA - 00371
MONUMENTATION SURVEYS	None	
OBSERVATION WELLS	None	
WEIRS	None	
PIEZOMETERS	None	
OTHERS	None	,

PAGE 7 OF 8

RESERVOIR AREA AND DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL

ITEM	OBSERVATIONS/REMARKS/RECOMMENDATIONS ND# PA- 00371
SLOPES: RESERVOIR	20% wooded slope on left abutment of lake area. 100' wide four lane highway on right abutment at dam with 15 to 20 percent wooded slopes on right abutment of lake area. There are no slope conditions that could affect the safety of the dam.
SEDIMENTATION	Severe. Mr. Rees reports that the large (2 to 3 acres) marsh deposits at the southeast end of the lake have accummulated during the past 15 years. Lake depth is reported to vary from 3 to 6 feet deep.
DOWNSTREAM CHAN- NEL (OBSTRUCTIONS, DEBRIS, ETC.)	Highway bridge 150' downstream of dam. (16.8' high by 22.0' wide opening).
SLOPES: CHANNEL VALLEY	The stream drops 20' in 1500' has natural wooded slopes and lawn areas on both sides. In the vicinity of Dalton (about 1 mile downstream) the channel slopes are steep excavated slopes and constructed vertical walls.
APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOMES AND POPULATION	About 20 homes and businesses, a fire station and a public school are located adjacent to the stream and in the flood plain.

PAGE BOF B

APPENDIX B

ENGINEERING DATA - CHECKLIST

CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA PHASE I

NAME OF DAM Glenburn Pond Dam

ITEM	REMARKS NIJA 1
PERSONS INTERVIEWED AND TITLE	Lee Rees, Lowell Young and Ken Rees, Owner's representatives
REGIONAL VICINITY MAP	See Exhibit E-1, Appendix E
CONSTRUCTION HISTORY	The dam was constructed prior to 1854. There is no information available on the design and construction of the dam.
AVAILABLE DRAWINGS	None available
TYPICAL DAM SECTIONS	See Exhibit A-3, Appendix A
OUTLETS: PLAN DETAILS DISCHARGE RATINGS	No outlet works

PAGE 1 0FS

CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA PHASE I (CONTINUED)

TEM	RFMARKS NOW PA- 00271
SPILLWAY: PLAN SECTION DETAILS	
OPERATING EQUIP. MENT PLANS AND DETAILS	No operating equipment
DESIGN REPORTS	None available '
GEOLOGY REPORTS	None available. For description of site geology, see Appendix F.
DESIGN COMPUTATIONS: HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULKS STABILITY ANALYSES SEEPAGE ANALYSES	None available
MATERIAL INVESTIGATIOME BORING RECORDS LABORATORY TESTING FIELD TESTING	None available

PACE 20FS

PAGE 3 OF S

CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA PHASE!

1

	(CONTINUED)
ITEM	REMARKS NOW PA - 00371
BORROW SOURCES	Not known
POST CONSTRUCTION DAM SURVEYS	None prior to 5/14/1981
POST CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES AND REPORTS	Inspection reports since 1913, on file with PennDER.
HIGH POOL RECORDS	None available
MONITORING SYSTEMS	None
MODIFICATIONS	Two flumes (15" H \times 20" W) with control gates on either side of the spillway were sealed off, circa 1926.

CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA PHASE I (CONTINUED)

ITEM	REMARKS NDW PA. 00371
PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURES	None reported. Bulging and overhang of the right downstream wall required bracing and subsequent repairs.
MAINTENANCE: RECORDS MANUAL	None available
OPERATION: RECORDS MANUAL	None available
OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES	Self-regulating.
WARNING SYSTEM ANDYOR COMMUNICATION FACILITIES	None in effect at the present time.
MISCELLANEOUS	

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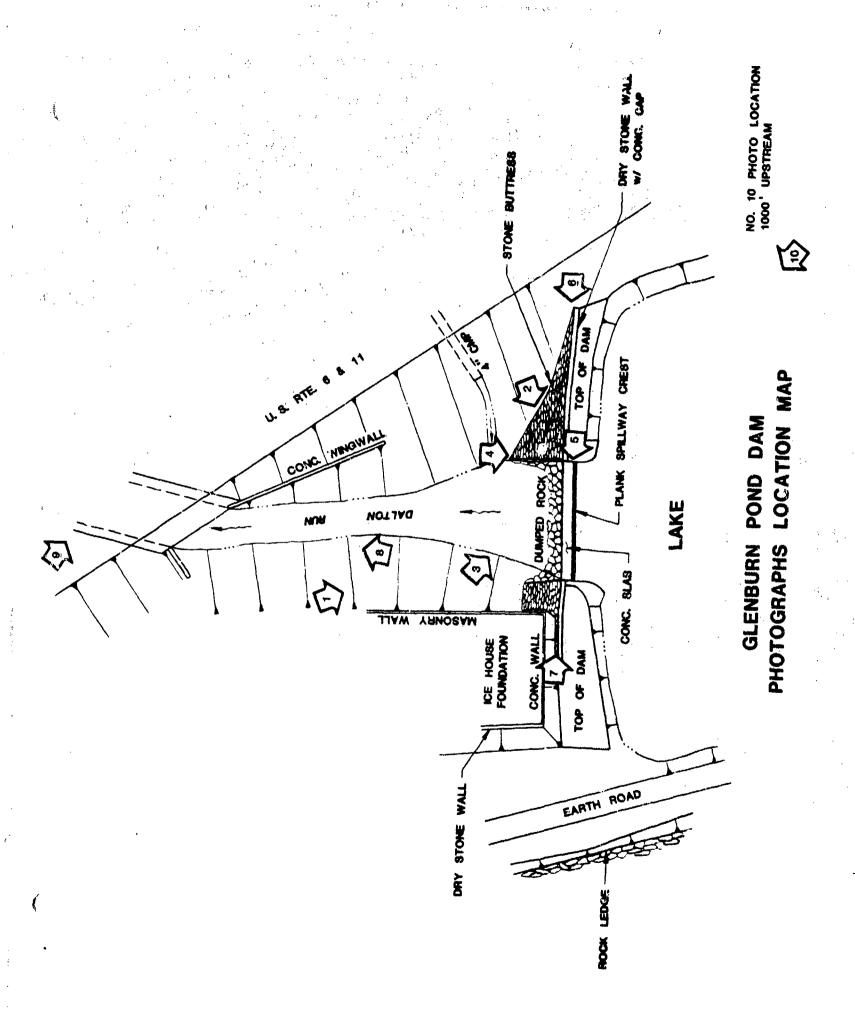
CHECK LIST HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING DATA

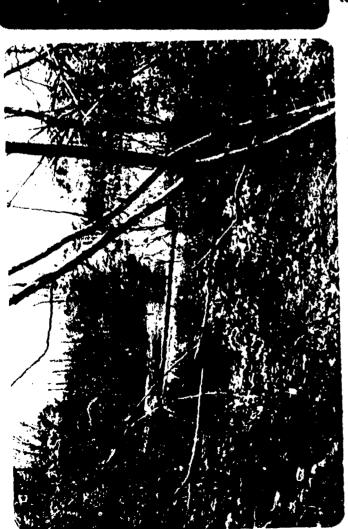
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SIZE OF DRAINAGE AREA: 8.8 square miles
ELEVATION TOP NORMAL POOL: 1034.3 STORAGE CAPACITY: 199 acre feet
ELEVATION TOP FLOOD CONTROL POOL. NA STORAGE CAPACITY: NA
ELEVATION MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: Unknown STORAGE CAPACITY: Unknown
ELEVATION TOP DAM: 1036.3 STORAGE CAPACITY: 263 acre feet
SPIŁLWAY DATA
CREST ELEVATION: 1034.3
TYPE: Broad crested weir
CREST LENGTH: 51 feet
CHANNEL LENGTH: 15-foot approach channel
SPILLOVER LOCATION: Middle of the dam
NUMBER AND TYPE OF GATES: None
OUTLET WORKS .
TYPE:
LOCATION:
ENTRANCE INVERTS:
EXIT INVERTS:
EMERGENCY DRAWDOWN FACILITIES:
HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL GAGES
TYPE: None
LOCATION: NA
RECORDS:NA
MAXIMUM NON-DAMAGING DISCHARGE: 464 cfs
PAGE 5 OF 5

APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHS





I. GENERAL VIEW OF DAM, FACING UPSTREAM



. VIEW FACING LEFT ABUTMENT AND SHOWING LEAKS (ARROWS) THRU DAM AND LEFT STONE BUTTRESS



3. VIEW FACING RIGHT ABUTMENT SHOWING RIGHT STONE BUTTRESS AND DUMPED ROCK APRON



4. VIEW OF 100 GPM LEAK AT DOWNSTREAM TOE OF RIGHT BUTRESS



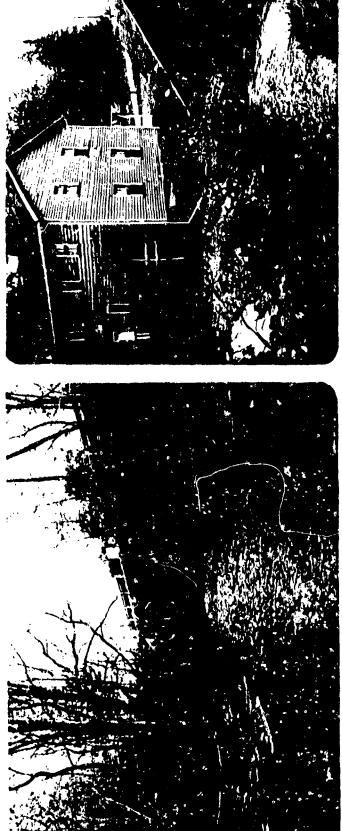
6. VIEW SHOWING DOWNSTREAM BULGE OF LEFT STONE W



6. VIEW SHOWING DOWNSTREAM BULGE OF RIGHT STONE WALL IN FOREGROUND



7. VIEW SHOWING 11' OVERHANG OF LEFT WALL



9. VIEW OF DUMPED STONE TO PROTECT HOME DOWNSTREAM OF HIGHWAY BRIDGE

VIEW OF HIGHWAY BRIDGE DOWNSTREAM OF DAM



10. VIEW OF SEDIMENT BUILDUP (ARROWS) FROM SOUTHEAST TRIBUTARY

APPENDIX D

HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULICS

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1) DAM SAFETY INVESTIGATIONS

The hydrologic and hydraulic evaluation for this inspection report has employed computer techniques using the Corps of Engineers computer program identified as the Flood Hydrograph Package (HEC-1) Dam Safety Version.

The program has been designed to enable the user to perform two basic types of hydrologic analyses: (1) the evaluation of the over-topping potential of the dam, and (2) estimate the downstream hydrologic-hydraulic consequences resulting from assumed structural failures of the dam. A brief summary of the computation procedures typically used in the dam over-topping analysis is shown below.

- Development of an inflow hydrograph to the reservoir.
- Routing of the inflow hydrograph(s) through the reservoir to determine if the event(s) analyzed would overtop the dam.
- Routing of the outflow hydrograph(s) of the reservoir to desired downstream locations. The results provide the peak discharge, time of the peak discharge and maximum stage of each routed hydrograph at the outlet of the reach.

The output data provided by this program permits the comparison of downstream conditions just prior to a breach failure with that after a breach failure and the determination as to whether or not there is a significant increase in the hazard to loss of life as a result of such a failure.

The results of the studies conducted for this report are presented in Section 5.

For detailed information regarding this program, refer to the Users Manual for the Flood Hydrograph Package (HEC-1), Dam Safety Investigations prepared by the Hydrologic Engineering Center, U.S. Army Copps of Engineers, Davis, California.

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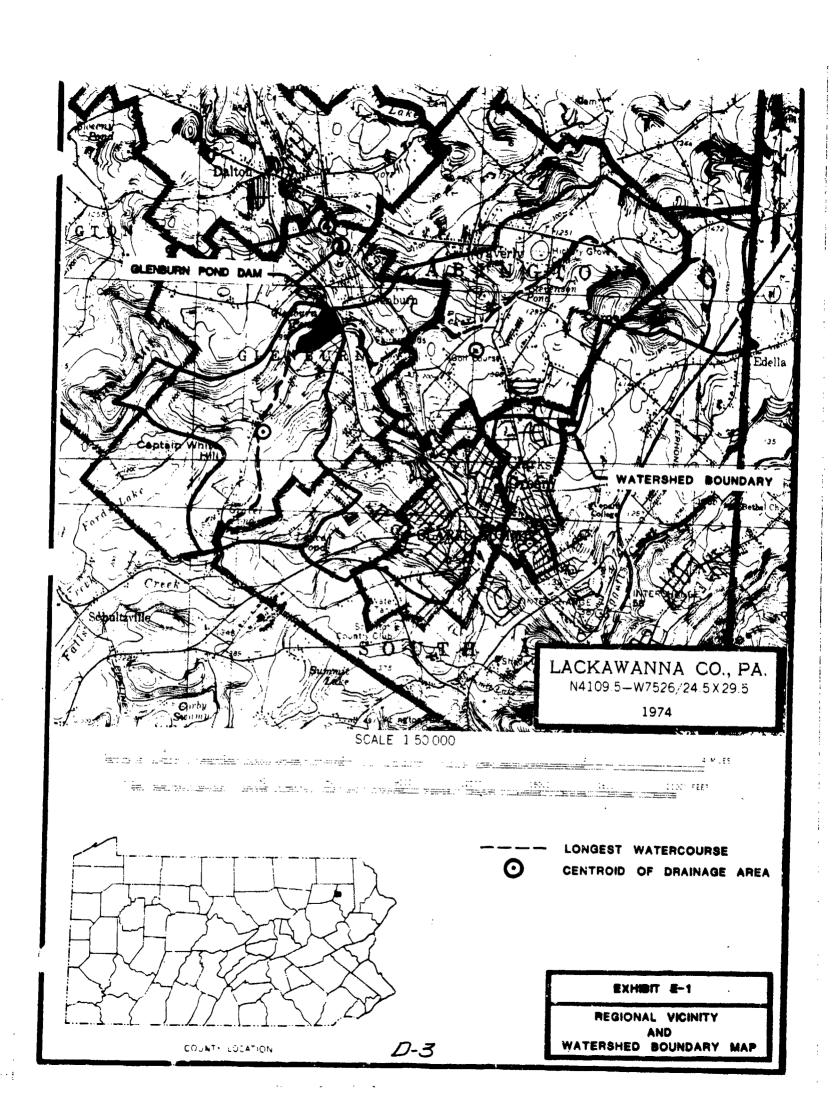
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DATE

- 1.) GENERATE HYDROGRAPHS FOR GLENBURN POND (SUB-AREA 1 & 2)
- 2.) COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS
- 3.) ROUTE THRU GLENBURN POND
- 4.) ROUTE THRY DOWNSTREAM SECTIONS

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GEO-TECHNICAL SERVICES Consulting Engineers & Geologists

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<u> </u>	GENERAL DATA	
	RIVER BASIN STREAM NAME DAM NAME NOI ID NO DER ID NO	SUSQUEHANNA DALTON RUN GLENBURN POND DAM PA - 037/ 35-00/
•	COUNTER	NATURAL LANDS TRUST INC. GLENBURN BORD., LACKANANNA CO., PA LAT. 41°31'36" LONG. 75°43'42"
- • •	SIZE CATEGORY HAZARD CATEGORY UPSTREAM DAMS DOWNSTREAM DAMS	SMALL HIGH NOWE
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en de la companya de	4 NRS LAG T	• • •	
RAWFALL DATA			•
PER HYDROMETEORDLOGICAL R			
PMF RAINFALL = 22.2" (24. GEOGRAPHIC ADJUSTMENT P	YR = 200 Sq.H SACTOR = 0.96	グ.)	
· PMP = 22.2 x 0.96 = 21.3	<i>"</i>		

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GFO-TECHNICAL SERVICES Consulting Engineers & Geologists

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RAWFALL DISTRIBUTION

6 HR 118% 12 HR 127% 24 HR 136% 48 HR 142%

DAM DATA

TOP OF EVAM ELEV. (LOW POINT)
DAM LENGTH (INC. SPILLWAY)
DAM HEIGHT
DAM WIDTH

NOW-LEVEL DAM.

OF DAM	BELOW ELEV.
0	1036.3
<i>35</i> ' .	1036.6
<i>75</i> '	1036.9
132'	1038.2
156'	1038.3
160'	1038.6
323	1038.8
370'	1040.0

1036.3

16.3 VARIES

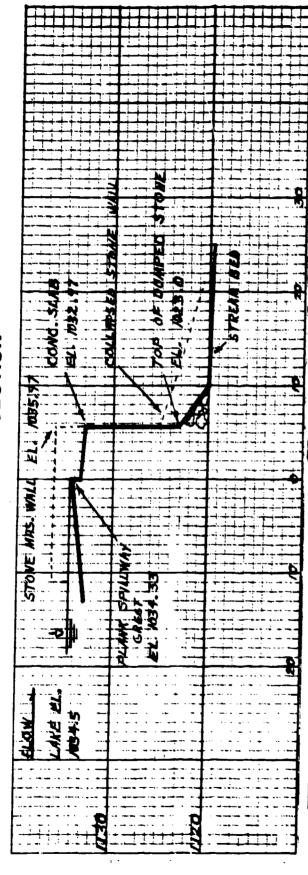
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SPILLWAY	DATA	· · · · ·	· •					:	
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1040.0	5.7	2235	•		ŧ į			! !	,

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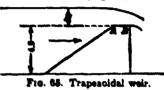
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MANDBOOK OF MYDRAULICE

Coefficients covering the range of Basin's experiments are given in Table 53 (p. 5-15). Table 54 (p. 5-15) gives coefficients resulting from the experiments by the U.S. Deep Waterways Board.

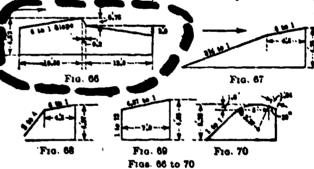
For weirs of trapesoidal cross section with aloping upstream and vertical downstream face (Fig. 65) there are five series of



experiments by the U.S. Deep Waterways Board. All the models for these experiments were approximately 4.9 feet high, and the breadth of crest AB was either 0.33 or 0.66 foot. The length of all weirs was 6.58 feet.

Table 55 (p. 5-16) gives coefficients derived from these experiments. Discharges should be corrected for velocity of approach by formula (2) or (3).

Weirs of Irregular Section. Figures 66 to 70, inclusive, represent models of weirs experimented on by the U.S. Deep



Waterways Board, under the direction of G. W. Rafter, at the hydraulic laboratory of Cornell University. From four to seven experiments were run on each model, the range of head varying approximately from 1 foot to 5.5 feet. Values of C tabulated from these experiments are given in Table 56 (p. 5-16).

Table 56. Values of C in the Formula Q = CLH# for Weirs of Irregular Cross Section

No. of figure		Hend in feet, H														
	1.0	1.5	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	8.0	5.5						
66 67 66 60 70	8.47	3.46	3.35	3.30 3.35 3.44	3.39 3.39 3.39	3.33	3.36 3.37 3.38	3.41 3.41 3.80	3.46 3.41	3.38						

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STORAGE	DATA
ELEV. (FT.)	AREA (Ac)
1011.0 1034.3 1036.3	0 25.7 39
1040.0	64

RESERVOIR BOT.
NORMAL POOL
LOW POINT TOP DAM
CONTOUR

(1) ESTABLISH ELEV. @ O AREA

USE STORAGE FER BULLETIN 5 : 65 MB CELEV. 1034.3

1E. 35/1 = (3)(199)/25.7 = 23.2 :

ELEV. @ O AREA = 1034.3 - 23.2 : 1011.1

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	Height of culvert, d. ft		hoige in cfs per fl of	width, 0/0	200 300 500			
 ≸: 	fig. 17-29. (trances, flowi	Chart for estimating partly full. (Be	g headwater on box used on data of U.S. E	culver's with squs Sureau of Public Ro	are-edged en- ads [29].)			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
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(CFS)

DISCHARGE

ens. Hass 01470

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JOB GLENBURN POND DAY FA-0371

GEO-TECHNICAL SERVICES Consulting Engineers & Geologists

JOB GLENBURN FONS	D ZAM
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BCALE

THE SELECTED SPILLWAY DESIGN FLOOD OF C.S PMF.
PRODUCES A RESERVOR DISCHARGE OF 9561 CFS.

THE TAILWATER RATING CURVE INDICATES A TAILWATER ELEV.

OF 1032.5, OR 1.8' BELOW SPILLWAY CREST & 3.8'

BELOW THE LOW POINT TOP OF DAM.

ASSUME THAT TAILWATER HAS NO EFFECT ON FLOWS OF TO THE SDF, & CAN, THEREFORE BE EUMINATED FROM THE ANALYSIS.

THE RESERVOIR DISCHARGE PASSES EITHER, THRU THE BOX CULVERT, OR OVER THE ROADWAY, & BACK TO THE STREAM CHANNEL. THE VOLUME OF STORAGE BETWEEN THE DAM & THE ROAD IS MINIMAL. THEREFORE, THE EFFECT OF THE ROAD & CULVERT ON THE ROUTING PROCEDURE IS NEGLIGIBLE, & THE FLOOD FLOWS CAN BE ROUTED DIRECTLY FROM THE DAM TO THE DOWNSTREAM HAZARD CENTER.

D-12A

GEO-TECHNICAL SERVICES Consulting Engineers & Geologists

STA IZEACH LENGTH = 2000' BLOPE : . 0.0125 1/1:

	STA	ELEV	·							١.
	0	993								
*****	150	992						EUL		
	350	988						0,0		_
	356	982			-					
	376	982								
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•-	. 888	988								
	908	993								

D-13

GEO-TECHNICAL SERVICES Consulting Engineers & Geologists

JOB GLENBUKN FOND DAM

SCALE. SHOUSE

ate from (NEBS) INC. Town

318 2235 370 1673 998 1039.0 NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM GLENBURN POND DAM--PA-0371 (OVERTOPPING ANALYSIS) GLENNPURN TUP., LACKAWANNA CO, PA 1038.8 323 1038.0 0.0125 0.0087 160 1038.6 966 2000 1007 1500 156 1038.3 1720 300 357 1015 350 908 AT STA . 995 1001 1001 SECTION 1038.2 REUTE THRU GLENBURN POND 1035.5 1040.0 SECTION GLENBURN POND RUNDFF FROM SUB-AREA SUB-AREA 1036.9 STREAM 1036.3 1035.0 STREAM MFLOW TO ROUTE TO 1007 0.62 -- 05 1034.5 1034.3 2.1 1036.6 FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
UNA SMIETY VERSION JULY 1978
LAST MODIFICATION 01 APR 80 388 99 321 KEI'UII. U 881034.3 \$ V1 0 36.3 FD1036.3

11

		DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM Pond Dampa-3371 (Overtopping Analysis) I Tup. Lackawanna CO. Pa	JOS SPECIFICATION MIN IDAY IHR IMIN METRC IPLT IPRT MSTAN 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	MULTI-PLAM ANALYSES TO BE PERFORMED NPLAN= 1 NRTIO= 7 LRTIO± 1 .20 .30 .40 .50 .75 1.00	*******	SUB-AREA RUNOFF COMPUTATION		AQ. ICOMP IECON ITAPE JPLT JPRT INAME ISTAGE IAUTO 1 0 0 0 1 0 0	HYDROGRAPH DATE TASE TASE TASE LOCAL 2.20 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	PRECTO DATA 1-30 [18-00 127-00 136-00 142-00 0.00 0.00	LOSS DATA RTIOL ERAIN STRKS RTIOK STRTL CNSTL ALSMX RTIMP 1.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 1.00 .05 0.00 0.00	UNIT HYDROGRAPH DATA TP= 2.08 CP= .62 NIA= 0	RECESSION DATA FRTO= -1.50 ARCSN=05 RTIOR= 2.00	END-OF-PERIOD ORDINATES, LAG= 2.06 HOURS, CP= .63 VOL= 1.00 3, 2/1, 2/18, 349, 401, 431, 437, 412, 1, 2/46, 2/16, 189, 166, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187, 187
44) + 44 + 44 + 44 + 44 + 44 + 44 + 44		WATIONAL DAM INS GLENPURN POND DA GLENNBURN TWP.	NO NHR PHIN 150 0 15	.10			RUNDER FROM SUBBAREA		THYDG IUNG TAREA 1 1 2+20	SPFE PHUGRAN IS STO	STRKR DLTKR RTI		STRTG=	HYDROCRAPH 46 64. 120. 220. 201
FLOOD MYDROGRAPH PACK DAW SAPETY VERSION LAST MODIFICATION	RUN DATE- 81/06/04.					2	5			TREE COMPUTED BY THE	LROPT			UNIT 17. 365.

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e	CONP &	2.22 120517. 56.)[3412.66)	•			·			1	. :		# F	477	70.	10.	SS COMP 6
o.	EXCS	21.97 2	•			KSE IAUTO	LOCAL					VOL= 1.00 879.	525.	7.	11:	EXCS LOSS
10.	PERIOD RAIN	SUM 24.20 (615.)(•			INAME ISTASE	ISANE	7.95 0 • 0 66	TE ALSHX			80	578. 222.	: 000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	13.	DD KAIW
12.	HR.MN PER		****			TRAD	NONSI OI	8 R72	STRTL CNSTL	6	RTIOR= 2.00	Š	636.	94. 36.	14.	HR.MW PERIOD
1.4. 4.	DD FLOW FO.DA		;	COMPUTATION		E JPL7	DATA TRSPC RATIO 0.00 0.000	R24 K48 ••00 142•09	RJIOK 1.68	H DATA 52 WTA≘	0ATA 05	~	769.	103.	15.	FLOW HO.DA
15.	END-OF-PERIOD COMP Q		* * * * * * * * *	RUNDFF		TECON TTAPE	HYDROGRAPH TRSDA TI	PRECIP DATA R12 R24 127.00 136.00	LOSS DATA IN STRKS 00 0.00	IT HYDROGRAPH R4 CP= .62	RECESSION D	ORDINATES.	296.	114.	17.	COMP G
18.	TOSS .		:	SUR-AREA	IREA 2	1COFF 1	SAN D	746 118.00	RTICL ERAIN 1.00 0.00	UNIT TPE 2.84	-1-30	-0F-PER100 302.	325	94	18.	1058 EN
20°	N EXCS		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		ROM SUB-A	15740	TAREA 6.60	FMS 21.50	DLTKR RT 0.00 1		STRTGE	62 END 198.	358.	33.	• 62	EXCS
23. 6.	PERIOS RAIN		:		RUNOFF FROM SUB-AREA	:	14706 1UHG 1 1	SPFE 0.00 PROGRAM IS	STRKR DL B.DG B		· ·	HYDROGRAPH 93. 969.	394.	58	9.	PERIOD RAIN
• • •	E.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					BY 7HE	LROPT	:		25° 969°	454.	64.	7.5	HR. MW. PER
:	MO.DA			:	ı		; ;	TRUE COMPUTED		i						HO.DA

SUM 24.20 22.06 2.13 345155. (615.)(560.)(54.)(9773.13)

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PONE
GLENBURN
40
INFLOW

IAUTO
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T INAME	*		T INAME		STORA						CAREA E		323.	1038.8		
JPI.T JPRT 0	•		LT JPRT	#dI	X 18K		778	167		1	0.0	0 - DAMWID 5 140.	160.	1038.6		
ITAPE JP 0	***** H ROUTING		TAPE JPLT	SAME 10PT	AMSKK X 0.000	1036.30	46.4.65			1	ELE VL 0 • 0	DAM DATA COGS EXPG	156.	1038.3		
IECON I	**************************************		IECON I	ROUTING DATA IRES ISAME 1	LAG AP	1035.50	216.00	64.	452.	1040.	U EXPU	TOPEL C:	132.	1038.2		
100m 2	***	NBURN POND	I COMP	AVG 0 • 00	MSTDL	1035,00	00.96	39.	264.	1036	SPUIC COOU	-	75.	6.6 1036.9 42.75 HOURS	HOURS	HOURS
181	•	ROUTE THRU GLENBURN POND	ISTAP 2	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	NSTPS 1	1834.50 10	15.03	26.	200.	1034	CREL SP 1834.2	,	36 50 •	103. TIME	TIME 42.50 HOURS	TIME 42.50 HOURS
	•	B 0				1034.38 1	1:11	•	•	Tall.		•		1636.3 1849. AT	3806. AT TIME	5729. AT TIME
ï	;				:	STAGE 10	1074	SUNFACE AREAR	CAPACITY=	ELEVATIONE			CREST LENGTH	PEAK OUTFLOW IS	PEAK OUTFLOW IS	PEAK OUTFLOW IS
· <u>.</u>	÷ ⁽¹⁷⁷)} ·	ر والم			 :	কু হ	}		Q,	+/7	Terrier og e			PEAK	P P B	PEAR

7645. AT TIME 42.30 HOURS

PEAK CUTFLOW IS

PEAK OUTFION IS

9561. AT TIME 42,50 HOURS

14345. AT TIME 42.50 HOURS

HOURS		HOURS
42.50		42,50
3411		TIME
4		AT
14345. AT TIME 42.50 HOURS		19124. AT TIME 42.50 HOURS
21		V.
PEAK DUTFLOW IS		PEAN OUTFLOW IS
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9 2		JPLT 0	10PT 0	× 0000					2.47	
PH ROUTS		ITAPE	NG DATA ISANE	A#SKK 0.000			SEL 11250	363.00	200	1530°78 55575°97
HYDROGRA	AT STA 3	TECON 0	ROUTE TRES 1	LAG				.LEVET(998.00 1007.00	184.92	700,88 46541,15
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	STREAM	ISTA0	CL055	MSTPS 1	;	:	•	SSTA9E 1001.00	11	
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					EL ROUT			CTION CO 1067-00	7.0F	
		; ; }	t		TH CHAND	1	Ī	1805S SE	121	0.00 23553.46
			:		RAAL DEP				STORAGE	OUTFLOW
	HYDROGRAPH ROUTING	HYDROGRAPH ROUTING Route to Stream Section at STA 3	ROUTE TO STREAM SECTION AT STA 3 ISTAG ICOMP IECON ITAPE JPLT JPRT INAME ISTAGE IAUTO 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	ROUTE TO STREAM SECTION AT STA 3 ISTAG ICOMP IECON ITAPE JPLT JPRT INAME ISTAGE IAUTO S 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ROUTE TO STREAM SECTION AT STA 3 STAGN ITAPE JPLT JPRT INAME ISTAGE TAUTO 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	HYDROGRAPH ROUTING ISTAG ICOMP IECON ITAPE JPLT JPRT INAME ISTAGE IAUTO SS CLOSS AVG IRES ISAME IOPT IPMP LSTR 0.0 0.000 0.000 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	HYDROGRAPH ROUTING ROUTE TO STREAM SECTION AT STA 3 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	HYDROGRAPH ROUTING ISTAG ICOMP IECON ITAPE JPLT JPRT INAME ISTAGE IAUTO 1	HVDROGRAPH ROUTING	HYDROGRAPH ROUTING TSTAB IECHP IECON ITAPE JPLT JPRT INAME ISTAGE IAUTO SSS CLOSS AVG IRES ISAME IOPT IPMP LSTR NSTPS NSTOL LAG AMSKK K TSK STORM ISPRAT NSTPS NSTOL LAG AMSK K TSK STORM INTO AMSK TSK STORM ISPRATICE NSTOLM INTO AMSK TSK STOLM INTO AMSK STOLM INTO

1000.5 FLOY 23553 ON WAXINUM STAGE IS

17461.22

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3134,85

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00.00

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1005:53

1004:21

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STAGE

1101.3 MAXIMUM STAGE 15 1102.9 MAXIMUM STAGE IS

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28632.43 298323.36 159.79 702.85 28652.43 298323.36 994.16 1011.53 IAUTO STORA ISPRAT 1STA GE LSTR 106.37 648.55 16558.02 261433.18 992.42 16538.82 261433.18 CROSS SECTION COORDINATES--STA+ELEV.STA.ELFV--ETC 0.00 993.00 150.00 992.00 350.00 98R.00 356.00 982.00 376.00 982.00 388.00 988.00 888.00 988.00 908.00 993.00 INAME ********* 62.42 594.24 990.63 1008.05 8267.94 226535.14 226535.14 8267.94 TSK 0.000 JPRI IPHP 0.000 JPLT IOPT 24.38 530.94 2955.13 19368P.48 988.95 1006.32 2955-13 193688.48 HYDROGRAPH ROUTING O O ROUTING DATA ********* AMSKK 0.000 ITAPE ISAME RLWTH SEL 1570. .00870 4.99 485.63 1207.77 1004.58 1207.77 AT STA 4 9**V** 7 TECON IRES ROUTE TO STREAM SECTION NSTOL A V G FLNVT FLMAX 982.0 1015.0 ICOMP 3.02 431.32 587.02 134427.56 587.02 134427.56 985.47 1002.84 CL055 NSTPS ISTAG 178,00 108180.11 1.35 993.74 178.00 108180.11 **9105**\$ 0863) •0800 NOTIFIED DEPTH CHANNEL ROUTING 991.0 992.0 8.266 989.2 989.8 5.066 1006.0 1007.2 •••••••• .0406 0°0 0°0 0°0 0.00 999.37 0.00 MAXIMUM STAGE IS MAXIMUM STAGE IS HARBINGS STAGE IS MAXIMUR STAGE IS MAXIMUM STAGE IS MAYINUM STAGE IS MAXIMUM STAGE IS MAXIMUM STAGT IS -0800 FLOY STAGE OUTFLOW STORAGE 19 D

268.40

214.10

62993.47 377873.82

44353.28 337152.79 997.63

995.89 1013.26 62993.47 377873.82

44353.28

A.	PEAK FLOW AND STORA(AND A		CEND O	F PERTOD) I CUBIC FEI IPEA IN SOI	SUMMARY FI ET PER SECI UDDE MILES	IE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET FER SECOND (CURIC METERS PER SECOND) AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)	E PLAM-RATI Meters per Ilometers)	IO ECONONIC I SECONDI	COMPUTATI	S N O 1
OPERA TION	STATION		AREA	PLAN	PLAN RATIO 1 RATIO 2 .10 .20	RATIC 2	RATIOS APP Ratio 3 ,30	RATIOS APPLIED TO FLOWS Ratio 3 ratio 4 rati	95°	8ATIB 6	RATIG 7
HYDROGRAPH AT	-	; =-	2.20	÷ ;	555.	1109.	1664.	2219. 62.833 <i>{</i>	2774. 78.54)(4160. 117-815Î	5547.
HYDRO BRAPH AT	.		6.60	-	1469.	2818.	4227.	5636. 159.59)(7045.	10567.	148899
2 COMBINED		2 	8.80	1	1927.	3853. 109.12)(5780.	7707.	9634.	14451.	19267.
ROUTED TO	;	» ~	8-80 22-79)	1	1869.	3806. 107.7A) [5729.	7646.	9561-270-74)1	14345.	19124.
ROUTED TO		2	8.80 22.755	.	1845.	3799. 167.591	5728.	7645. 216.49)(9562. 270.7731	14547.	19131.
ROUTED TO		~~	8.80	-	1842.	3797. 107.52)(5713.	7630. 216.05)(9552. 270.47)(14337.	19118.

0-20

CUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

A T I O	ELEVATION STORAGE CUTFLOW MAXIMUM RESERVOIR W.S.ELEV	1034.30 200. 0. MAXIMUM MAXI DEPTH STOR GVER DAM AC-	4.30 250. 0. MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	1034.30 200. 200. 0. MAXIMUM OUTFLOW CFS	DURATION OVER TOP HOURS	1036-30 -264- 464- 0N TIME OF DP MAX OUTFLOW	TIME OF FAILURE HOURS	
200	1038.21 1039.39 1040.13	10.00 10.00 10.00	350. 415.	18.49 3.80 4.80 4.80 8.90 8.90	20 D	42.75	0.90	i .
0 2 1 1 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	100000 100000 100000 1000000		5025 543 441	1646. 7646. 9561. 14345.	10.25 10.75 11.75 15.00			
			PLAN 1	STATION	P Ò		Î	
,		RATIO	MAXIRUM FLOW.CFS	STAGE-FT	TIME	· ;	:	
• • • •			1843. 3799. 5728. 7645. 9562. 19131.	1000.5 1001.9 1002.9 1003.7 1004.5 1004.5				
		ā	PLAN 1	STATION	. 4	•		,
		RATIO	HAXINUM FLOW.CFS	HAXIHUM Stage of T	TIME		:	. !
			1842. 3797. 5713.	989.2	43.00			
		0.00	7630	990.5	1			:
		1.00	19118.	992.8	42.50			

NATIONAL DAR J CLENBURN POND PLENBURN THP
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C 5. 1
O RUNDFF FROM SUS-A
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2.08 0.62 B
RUNDEF FROM SUB-AR
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2004 9005 D
INFLOW TO GLENBURN
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0 15 96
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m
ROUTE TO STREAM
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0-22

992 993

FLOOD HYDROGRAPH PACKAGE (HEC-1)
OAM SAFETY VERSION
LUEY 197E
LAST WODIFICATION O1 AFR 50

RUN DATE+ 81/08/04, TIME+ 13.16.06. NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION FROGRAM GLENBURN POND DAM--PA-0371 (BREACH ANALYSIS) GLENNBURN TUP., LACKAWANNA CO, PA

MULTI-PLAN ANALYSES TO BE FERFORMED NPLANS & MRT.CS 2 ERTICS 1

RTIOS= 10 +ER

SUB-AREA RUNGFF COMPUTATION

RUNOFF FROM SUB-AREA 1

. IAUTO ISTAGE ISAME INAME ISNOU JPRT RATIO .. 0.000 JPL1 0.00 HYDROGRAPH DATA TASPC ITAPE RSDA 8.80 16004 -.00°-J SNAP I COMP Z.20 ISTAG ICHG IHYDG

£96 0•80 R72 0.00 R48 142.00 R12 R24 127.00 136.00 PRECIP DATA 21.30 118.00 SPFE 0.00 TROPIC COMPRITED BY THE PROGRAM IS

R T I MP AL SMY G.00 CNSTL .05 STR TL 1.00 1.00 LOSS DATA STRKS RTICK 00.0 ERAIN RT: 0L 1.66 DL TKR 0.50 STRKR 0.00 LROPT

UNIT HYDROGRAPH CATA

TP= 2.08 CP= .62 NIA=

RECESSION DATA STEAM OF STIONE 2.00

VGL= 1,000 127. 2+06 HOURS. CP = 0.63 401. 165. 349. 189. UNIT HYGROGRAPH 46 END-OF-PERIOD ORDINATES, LAGE 201. 246. 4 C.1 28 se 75e 64, 320. 66. 365.

112. 30.

0-24

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	. COKP 0	120517. 3412.66)								*						COMP	345135. 9773.131.	
æ	\$507	2.22	•			1AUT0 0					1	6	477	183.	10.	SSOT	2.13	:
•	EXCS	558.)	•				LOCAL		ANTIN X			VOL= 1.00	525	202.	11.	EXCS	22.06	***
10.	D RAIN	SUR 24.20 2	!			INAME ISTAGE 1 0	ISAME	896 0 • 0 0	L ALSHX 5 0.00	,		•63	57.8	85°	33. 13.	D RAIN	M 24.20 (615.)	
12.	HR.MN PERIOD	<u>រ</u>	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4			JPRT 13	ISHON	R72 0.00	STRIL CNSTL 1.00 .05	6	RTIOR= 2.00	HOURS, CP=	636.	94.	36. 14.	HR.MN PERIOD	MINS	***
14.	FLOW MO.DA HR			NOTATION		7 1 4 5 0	FA RATIO	# #48 3 142.00	RT10K ST 1.60 1	DATA	2	16= 2.82	700.	103.	15.	FLOW MO.DA HR		·
ጠ የ ቀ	END-OF-PERIOD S COMP G		•	EA RUNOFF COMPUTATION		TECON ITAPE 0	HYDROGRAPH DATA TRSDA TRSPC 8.80 0.00	PRECIP DATA #25 #25 127.00 136.00	LOSS DATA STRWS 0.60	UNIT HYDROGRAPH 2.84 CP='+62'	RECESSION DATA	ORDINATES, LA	71.	114.	17.	END-OF-PERIOD F		
ដ ភូមិ • •	LOSS		:	SUB-AREA	REA 2	1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	SNAP 0.00	9 c	RTIOL ERAIN 1.00 0.00	1P= 2.	-1+50	302.	348 135	125.	18.	F. F.		•
20• 5•	W EXCS		***************************************		10H SUB-4	1STAG	4 6 6 6	24 21.50 .000.000	DLTKK RT 0.00 1.		STRT0=	190.	925.	137	20	EXCS		•
23. 6.	PERIOD RAIN		•		RUNOFF FROM SUB-AREA		INTE IUME	SPFE 0.09 0.09 THE PROGRAN 16	STRKR DL	!!!!		UNIT HYDROGRAPH 93.	969.	151.	22.	PERIOD RAIN		•
26.	HR. HR. PER	r		1	:	!	Ē.		LROPT	į	•	UNIT 25.	969.	166.	25.	HR.MW PER	÷	•
	MO.EA		:		!			TREPC COMPUTED								MO.0M		
1		i	- - <u>-</u> -		1		1	TREPC	D-2	5		İ					1 1	: :

COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS

INFLOW TO GLENBURN POND

1

IAUTO 0
ISTAGE 0
INAME 1
JPRT
JPL 1 0
ITAPE
IECON 0
ICOMP 2
ISTAQ

							940	2235.00		!						1
0	***			1AUTO 0			1039.00	1673.00								
•	•			ISTAGE	LSTR	ISPRAT	1038.00	1169.00				xPL 0.0		370.	1040.0	
-	:			INAME		_STORA _	103	116	•			· W	!	323.	1038.8	FAILEL 1037.30
•	****			JPRT	d Ed I	TSK 0.000	9	729.00				Z)	DAMWID 140.	160.	1038.6 1	WSEL F 1034.30 10
•		ING		JPLT	SAME FA IOPT 0	× 0000•0	5.30	464.00				C	5.			
0	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	HYDROGRAPH ROUTING		ITAPE	PLANS HAVE SAROUTING DATA	AMSKK 0.000	1036.30	+9+				W ELEVL	DAM DATA COOD EX 2.7 1	156.	1038.3	DAM BREACH DATA Elem tfail 1020.00
0	•	HYDROGRA		IECON 0	ALL PLANS ROUTI IRES 1	LAG	1035,50	216.00	64.	452.	1040.	EX	TOPEL 1036.3	132.	1038.2	DAM BRE Z ELBM 3.00 1020.00
N	:		ENBURN POND	ICOMP 1	A V G 0 • 0 0	NSTDL	1035.00	00.96	39.	264.	1036.	WID COOM		75.	1036.9	BR W I D 30.
-	****		U GLENB	ISTAQ 2	000°0	NSTPS 1	103	õ	•			S.		35.		
			ROUTE THRU GL		0°0 SS070		1034.50	15.00	26.	200-	1634.	CREL 1634.3			1036.6	
	****		Œ.			;		00-0		•	1011.			•	1036.3	
	* • •			1		; - -	1634,30		REAS	ITYs	IONE		1	CREST LENGTH AT OR BELOW	10N	
							STAGE	FLOW	SURFACE AREAS	CAPACITY	ELEVATIONS		·	CREST LENGTI	ELEVATION	

BEGIN DAM FAILURE AT 41.00 HOURS

PEAT OUTFLOW IS 9382. AT TIME 41.25 HOURS

BEGIN DAM FAILURE AT 38.00 HOURS

PEAK OUTFLOW IS 9493. AT TIME 42.50 HOURS

DAM BREACH DATA 2 ELPM TFAIL WSEL FAILEL 1.00 1026.00 .25 1034.30 1037.30 BRUID 30.

5217. AT TIME 41.25 HOURS BEGIN DAM FAILURE AT 38.00 HOURS PEAK OUTFLOW IS

BEGIN DAM FAILURE AT 41.00 HGURS

9552. AT TIME 42.50 HOURS

BRW10 50. BEGIN DAM FAILURE AT 41.00 HOURS

DAM BREACH DATA ELBM TFAIL WSEL FAILEL 1020.00 .25 1034.30 1037.30

2 ELBM 1.00 1020.00

12526. AT TIME 41.25 HOURS PEAK OUTFLOW IS

12506. AT TIME 38.25 HOURS BEGIN DAM FAILURE AT 38.00 HOURS PEAK OUTFLOW IS

DAM BREACH DATA ELBM TFAIL WSEL FAILEL 1026.00 .25 1034.30 1037.30 Z ELBM 1.00 1026.00

BRW10 50.

41.25 HOURS 7080. AT TIME PEAK OUTFLOY 15"

DEBIN DAM FAILUNE AT 41.00 HOURS

DESTR DAM FAILURE AT 38.00 HOURS

TALL BUTFLOW IS 9494. AT TIME 42.50 HOURS

•••••	****	*******	:	•	********		*******	•	•	•••••••
		!	•	HYDR OGR	HYDROGRAPH ROUTING	TING		í		İ
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COMPUTATIONS

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CUMMARY OF DAM SAFETY ANALYSIS

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200° 200° 0°	MAXIMUM Storage AC-FT	316.	L VALUE 4.30 200.	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	316. 423.	L VALUE 4.30 200. 0.	MAXIMUM Storage AC-FT	515. 350.	L VALUE 4.30 200.	MAXIMUM STORAGE AC-FT	316.
1034.30	HAXIMUM DEPTH CVER DAM	1,21	INITIAL VALUE 1034°30 200•	MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	1.23	INITIAL VALUE 10*4.30 200.	MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	1.21	INITIAL VALUE 1034.30 200.	MAXIMUM DEPTH OVER DAM	1,22
ELEYATION Storage Outflow	MAXIMUM RESERVOIR N.S.ELEV	1037.51 1037.41	ELEVATION Storage Outflow	MAKINUM RESERVOIR M.S.ELEV	1057,53 1039,53	ELEVATION Storage Outflou	MAKIMUM RESERVOIR N.S.ELEV	1037.51	ELEVATION STORAGE OUTFLOW	MAXIMUM Reservata U.S.elev	1037.52
ı	RATIU OF PHF	• 10		RATIO OF PMF	•10		RATIO OF PMF	• 10		RATIO OF PMF	
			PLAN 2		!	8 8974		1	PLAN 4		

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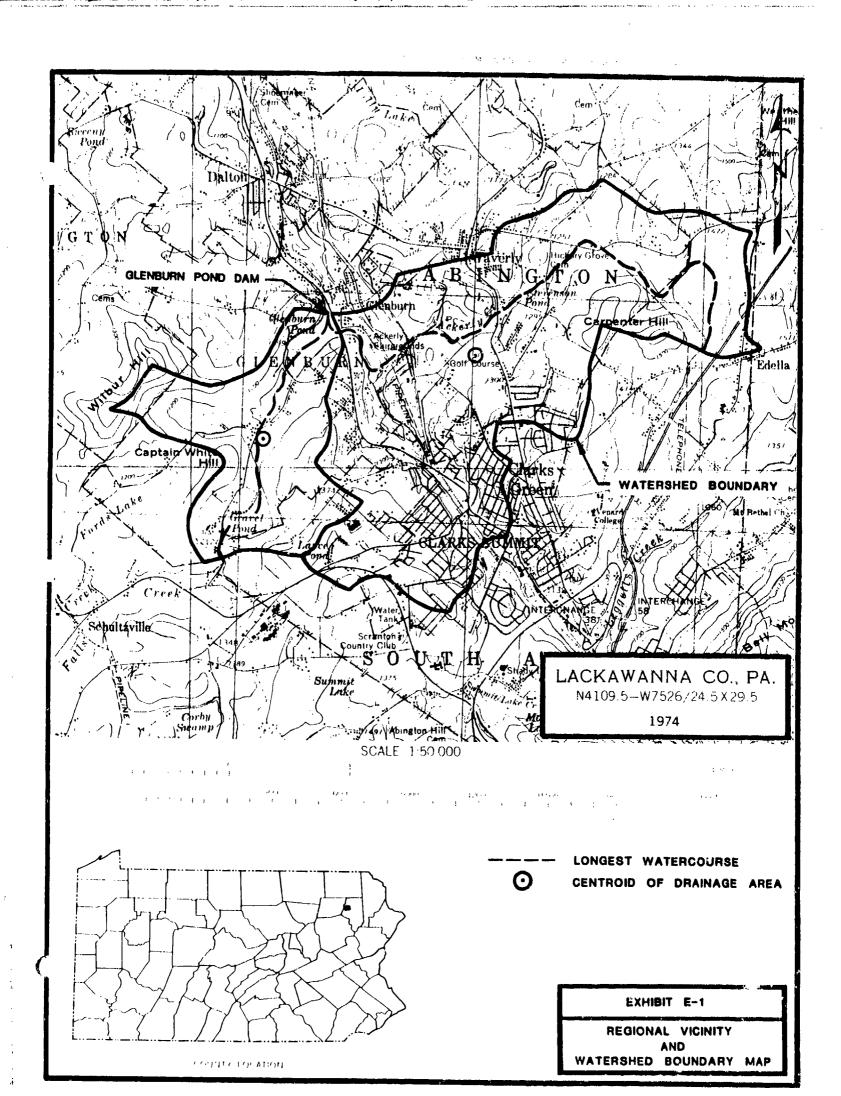
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APPENDIX E

EXHIBITS





1. (1814 PHOTO) ICE HOUSE ON LEFT OF ABUTMENT



2. (1914 PHOTO) VIEW OF TEMPORARY SUPPORT OF RIGHT DRY STONE WALL



3. (1924 PHOTO) VIEW OF DOWNSTREAM BULGE OF RIGHT DRY STONE WALL







RIGHT DRY STONE WALL

(1927 PHOTO) VIEW OF COMPLETED DRY STONE BUTTRESS TO SUPPORT

(1958 PHOTO) VIEW OF LEAKAGE THRU DRY

STONE WALL UNDER SPILLWAY

APPENDIX F

GEOLOGY

GLENBURN POND DAM

APPENDIX F

GEOLOGY

The Glenburn Pond Dam and reservoir are located within the Glaciated Allegheny Plateau Section of the Appalachian Plateau Physiographic Province. The site is about 12 miles northwest of the axis of the Northern Anthracite Coal Field of Pennsylvania. Except where bedrock is exposed, deposits of glacial drift of variable thickness cover the entire area. The drift was deposited by the Wisconsin Ice Sheet during the Pleistocene period of geologic time.

The glacial drift is composed primarily of till which is a reddish-brown, unsorted, compact mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and cobbles with occasional boulder size pieces. The stone pieces are sub-angular to rounded and consist mainly of sandstone and siltstone derived from the Catskill Formation, the dominant rock formation in the area. The clay content and compact nature of the till makes it a relatively impervious soil type. The right abutment of the dam is underlain by such till.

Some deposits of glacial outwash and Kame terraces are also found in the area. These deposits are composed of loose, poorly sorted to stratified deposits of silt, sand, and gravel. The Kame and outwash deposits are generally very pervious.

Other loose pervious soils in the area are the recent deposits of alluvial silt, sand, and gravel with some clay. These soils are localized and limited to streambeds and flood plains such as the marsh southeast of the lake.

The bedrock underlying the entire dam and reservoir area is the Catskill Formation of the Susquehanna Group. This group of formations is of Upper Devonian age. The Catskill strata generally consists of well indurated, red shale, siltstone and fine sandstone layers. Occasional gray, green, and brown shale, siltstone and sandstone, as well as conglomeratic layers are encountered. The red shales are the dominant lithology and the residual soils derived from this rock are usually high in clay and silt. The downstream wall and buttresses were built with Catskill boulders.

The regional structure of the bedrock in the area indicates that the bedrock underlying the dam and reservoir area is gently folded. A ten to fifteen foot excavated bedrock face near the dam is composed of red and gray shale and fine sandstone which strikes N45°E and dips 12°NW.

Ref.: Ground Water of Northeastern Pennsylvania, Stanley W. Lohman, 1937: Bulletin W-4, Pennsylvania Geologic Survey.

SCALE: 1"= 4 MILES

LEGEND

PENNSYLVANIAN

ANTHRACITE REGION



Post-Pottsville Formations

Prown or gray sandstones and shales with some conglomerate and numerous mine-able coals.



Pottsville Group Light grow to white, course grained sand-stones and conglimerates with some mine-able coul, includes Sharp Mountain, Schnilkill, and Tumbling Run Forma-

MISSISSIPPIAN



Mauch Chank Formation

MARCH S PHIR FORTISTION.
Red shales with brown to greenish gray
things sandstones, includes Greenbriet.
Linestines in Figurie, Westmoreland, and
Sometist countries Longithming Limestone
at the base in southwestern Pennsylvania.



Pocono Group

Exclanationally gray, hard, massing cross-bold condumerate and sindstain with a morbide includies to the Appalichian Plateau Burgion Seeming, Cusakaga, two man, Corn, and Knopp Forma town includes part of Changie, at M.I. Fuller in Potter and Tinga countries.

DEVONIAN **UPPER**

CENTRAL AND EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA



Oswayo Formation

Prowage recentations. Brownish and greenish, gray, fine and medium grained undstones with some shifes and scattered calcureous lenses, includes red shales which become more numerous customers. Relation to type Oswaye not proved.



Catskill Formation

Chirfly red to brownish shates and sand-stones, includes gray and greenth sand-stone tongues named Elk Mourtain, Honesdale, Skohola, and Delaware River in the east



Marine beds

Hamille 1983B Gray to olive brown shales, graywackes, and sandstones contains "Chemang" beds and "Portage" beds including Bucket, Brallier, Hirrelt, and Trimmers Rock Tally Limestone at base



Susquehanna Group

Harbed line is "Cheming-Cutskill contact of Second Pennsylvania Survey County reports, barbs on "Cheming" side of line

NOTE:

(*:

GEOLOGIC MAP AND LEGEND OBTAINED FROM GEOLOGIC MAP OF PENNSYLVANIA BY PA. TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC SURVEY, DATED 1960

PHASE 1 INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

GLENBURN POND DAM GEOLOGIC MAP

GEO - Technical Services, Inc. HARRISBURG, PA

JUNE, 1981

EXHIBIT F